

THE IRISH-AMERICAN VOTE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JAMES REDPATH.

CAUSES OF DISAFFECTION AMONG IRISH DEMOCRATS—ITS EXPERT.

A TRIBUNE reporter recently had a long conversation with James Redpath in regard to the attitude of Irish voters in the pending campaign. When asked if he was familiar with Irish sentiment, Mr. Redpath replied:

"I personally know the leaders of the Irish-Americans in nearly all the great cities of the East and West; I read carefully every Irish-American paper, and I have a large correspondence with Irish-American representative men. I meet hundreds of them every week. So I have opportunities enough to know how they feel and to form a guess how they will act."

"Will there be a serious defection of the Irish from the Democratic party at the next election?"

"Quite large, I believe, and certainly on a scale unparalleled in the history of the Irish in America. This feeling of disaffection is not local; it is widely spread. Of course a good deal of it will be overcome and return to party allegiance before November; but the same fact is driven out of their hearts by the terrible famine—that their people who died and a million and a half of them perished were numbered and that those who have survived are still here. They have been scattered over the world, and go on in every act and every scene, too. The people went wild over me. They never hear enough of us. But now we are all Hansards and Hambans. They're the Irish, you know, and the English are the English. They're the road with them. Where I used to speak a short piece, they must swing a whole house instead. Out came a catarract into a kitchen window, and another took a front seat with a chair."

"But the Irish will be here. One of these days, and you'll see me back again in the old blood and thunder. You hear me," said the Horse Pistol went off half cock.

diamond in its shirt front, swept past with a contemptuous sneer.

"I'm no killer," said the Horse Pistol. "It's all right. I'm getting old, I know. I'm played out, of course. No more. Public seen enough of me. Oh yes, that's all right. But I bowed my day don't come again yet."

"What's the master, old fellow?" I asked a fat Trombone-washer.

"Nothing, nothing in particular. Only to see what those two put on because they happen to have made a hit, nettle me. I've seen the day when the world would have been a better place if it had not allied itself with the Democratic party in the past, but the reasons for that loyalty (as I think truly do) are the reasons for the party have passed away, and the leaders of the party have lost their grip. They have manifested the Irish hands held out to them in gratitude. They are degrading the race they once served."

THE IRISH BECAME DEMOCRATS.

"Don't you know why the Irish became Democrats? Well, as usual, any explanation of Irish conduct runs back a century or two. To begin with, the Irish in Ireland, for seven hundred years, were persecuted on account of their race, by fire, sword, law and plunder, in every form of human cruelty. Then the Irish in Ireland for three hundred years—the Catholics, I mean—were persecuted on account of their religion. The English general laws against the Irish Catholics were as atrocious as the laws of our slave States against the free colored men; and these penal laws were only repealed in 1803. Every Catholic boy and peasant, whatever else he may not know, does know all about the persecutions of his race and his religion. Well, in 1845 and 1846, there was a great immigration of the Irish to America. Up to that time the Irish emigration had not been large, and what was it that had been instantly absorbed. The Irish came in horde, then. Not a man among them, thus driven out of their native land, was an artist, a scholar, a poet, a man of science, a man of letters. They were whipped, persecuted, and the Christian looks to Heaven. What did they encounter? The sudden appearance of the Know-Nothing party—an organization of hatred against them, as well as against all other Americans, and against all persons on account of their religion. Before the 'Native American' party arose, there was the Whig party; one of the most detested of the English parties, and the Whigs were the ones who had the largest numbers. What did the American Whig party do to secure equality of rights to the Irish and to all immigrants? Nothing! The Democratic party has made cardinal to its war for justice that the right of the foreigner to be a citizen, to buy and sell, to work, to have a home, to have a wife, to have children, to have a grave, to have a place of rest, to have a place of worship, to have a place of education, to have a place of employment, to have a place of residence, to have a place of burial, to have a place of interment. They took care of all these things, and so does every leading among the Irish with whom I have talked or from whom I have got letters."

"What is the chief reason for their dissatisfaction with the Democratic party?"

"I have taken a great deal of trouble to find out, for its extent astonished me. I have been stopped in the streets lately, wherever I have gone, where there were workmen, and asked by men who had heard me lecture, or talk at Irish Land League meetings, what I thought of the political situation, and, in a large majority of cases, I have been told that they intended to vote for Blaine—not for the Republican ticket, mind you, but for 'old Blaine.' These men had always been Democrats. They will probably vote the Democratic city and Congressional tickets."

"What is the difference between voting for Blaine and voting the Republican ticket?"

"Oh, well—sentiment. I remember when I voted for Cleveland and Flower—the first and only Democratic votes I ever cast—I took special pains to say in public that I voted for them as a Republicans protest. I see the Independents are doing the same thing now. So are the Irish who intend to bolt. They will vote not as Republicans, but as Democrats, protesting against the nomination of a man whom they do not regard as a friend of the working classes. They have, as we all do, diverse tendencies from their old party—it is the policy of cutting the dog's tail an inch at a time—but it amounts to the same thing in the end, of course."

ELEMENTS IN THE IRISH BOLT.

"Can you define the different elements in this coming Irish bolt?"

"Some of them—the main ones. The Devoy disaffection—not merely Mr. Devoy's personal grievance, but the soreness that Cleveland created among the Irish Nationalists because of his action in his case. Now, Devoy is a man of influence with the most influential organization of the Irish in America. He is the recognized exponent in the Eastern Irish-American press, of what is technically called the Nationalist sentiment. His paper, *The Irish Nation*, is regarded as the organ of the Clan-na-Gael. The members of that powerful organization recognize it as their organ—not officially, but by their support and tacit acknowledgment."

"Are they the dynamiteurs?"

"Oh, no. On the contrary, they are opposed to the Dynamiteurs. They believe in a separate nationality for Ireland, but they also believe in prosecuting a 'civilized warfare' against her, and in waiting until there is some chance to fight her effectively—until she is in trouble with a great foreign Power like Germany or Russia, for instance; when, to use a famous Irish proverb, 'Kingless danger will be Ireland's opportunity.' The dynamiteurs, on the other hand, are for acting at once—on old Lord North's theory in the American Revolutionary war, of 'using every weapon that God and nature had put in their power.' That meant hitting Ireland to scalp Americans; and they mean by it using dynamite to blow up cities or buildings. The dynamiteurs regard the Clan-na-Gael as just one of the Puritan sects named a civil sect, 'watered on Providence.' The Clan is by far the most dangerous enemy that England has among the secret societies of the Irish race, because it is governed by men of cool judgment who hate and yet can wait; and who hate the more the longer they are forced to wait. They are a very powerful organization, and they stand by each other as a rule. Cleveland offended them mortally by his treatment of Devoy, and I think they will give him back with interest—'goomeban interest.' They are good hawks."

CLEVELAND'S REFUSAL TO PARDON DEVOW.

"What did Governor Cleveland do?"

"It is a long story. Briefly, John Devoy charged August Belmont and his firm with commercial dishonesty in having received Irish funds to transmigrate Ireland to England for Irish revolutionary uses—and with having failed either to deliver or to return these funds. There was a legal defense. Belmont's financial honesty in the letter of the law, was shown; that is, it was proven that his hands did not steal the money. But it was also equally plain that Devoy had no personal or malignant motive in making the charge, but was governed entirely by pride—that is, Irish revolutionary—motives. The dynamiteurs, on the other hand, are for acting at once—on old Lord North's theory in the American Revolutionary war, of 'using every weapon that God and nature had put in their power.' That meant hitting Ireland to scalp Americans; and they mean by it using dynamite to blow up cities or buildings. The dynamiteurs regard the Clan-na-Gael as just one of the Puritan sects named a civil sect, 'watered on Providence.'

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THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE gave many other interesting features the following:

Letters from regular correspondents at Paris and Constantinople; letters from London correspondents about social and personal matters.

"Broadway Note-Book," "Social Silhouette" of "The Millionaire Martyn," Chicago letter about "The Luck of Luke Shanks"; a pleasant English tale, letter from Mr. H. W. Lucy about "Buying and Giving in Marriage at Bombay"; the Professor on Croquet, reviews of a number of popular new books, poetry, social gossip, special cable letter, etc. Herewith is given a brief summary of prominent news topics:

FOREIGN.—Reports that China has declared war are discounted. — Beach defeated Hanley by seven lengths in New South Wales. — The London Standard expresses surprise at Cleveland's letter to the Irish meeting in Boston. — More arrests have been made in connection with the Mexican conspiracy. — The Nationalist meeting in Manila was attended by 2,000 persons. — A number of deaths from cholera are reported in French towns.

DOMESTIC.—General Logan arrived at Chautauqua. — Russell H. Tevis, of St. Louis, shot himself dead. — John Brown, a farmer near Kinston, N.C., has died after fighting for the slaves in the Virginia Senate a resolution was offered looking to the total repudiation of the State debt. — Ipswich, Mass., celebrated its 250th anniversary. — Telos Dev, Sunnyside, Gleaner and Beavertown was the names at Saratoga on Saturday. — Captain M. D. Waters, Manhattan, was killed in a collision with an automobile made to blow up the house of W. S. Blake, of Burlington, Iowa. — The City of Anoka, Minn., was destroyed by fire.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Anzana, Goano, Dutchess, Montauk, Ganymeade, Iaska and Capt. Curry won the Monmouth Park races on Saturday. — The counsel of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company urged the New Mayor to sign the franchise. — The Civic Club of Kollegion was formed from Europe. — The story of an alleged forged draft was made public. — The annual summer games of the Manhattan Athletic Club took place. — Gold value of the legal-tender dollar (412½ grains), \$47.87 cents. Stocks were dull, fluctuated generally within a narrow range and closed featureless.

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A party, and of that party during its worst days—when it was the foe of impartial liberty. The Irish have been here for a century, and have not allied themselves with the Democratic party in the past, but the reasons for that loyalty (as I think truly do) are the reasons for the party have passed away, and the leaders of the party have lost their grip. They have manifested the Irish hands held out to them in gratitude. They are degrading the race they once served."

THE OLD HORSE PISTOL.

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THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, Aug. 17.—P. M.

Commercial and mercantile affairs during the week under review presented few features calling for comment. There, of course, was some improvement on preceding weeks in the movements of miscellaneous merchandise, but the autumn season has opened with an unusual lack of spirit. Buyers from all sections of the country have developed a degree of caution that furnishes a good guarantee that the business that is being done is of a conservative and safe character. It is somewhat difficult to feel that the new business is not adding fuel to a future depression. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly every class of general merchandise is selling at figures which, if not below the cost of production, return no profits to manufacturers, there is no indication of a speculative disposition to discount the effects of either a greater demand or a further restriction in products. This, while it gives a more gloomy appearance to the immediate prospects, if continued, is the short cut to an equilibrium of supply and demand.

Perhaps the most important event of the week was the action of the Minneapolis Millers' Association in fixing the rates at which they will buy wheat at Minneapolis, and its subsequent amendment by a reduction of these prices. They established 77 cents against \$1.14 last year for No. 1 hard wheat and 69 cents for No. 2 spring, which is selling in Chicago now at about 77 cents. These prices mean to the farmer 130 miles away from Minneapolis, at present railway rates, only about 55 cents delivered at the depot for No. 2 Spring wheat, which is the standard product of the Northwest. The action of the association is important because it presumably has been taken after a review of full information concerning the crop, both of this country and of the rest of the world. All of the markets of Western Europe were "heavy, dull and depressed" during last week, and the dealers were small. Amongst railway bonds the second consols and West Shore shorts were the features of the week. Erie securities were the best, and the market for the Stock Exchange, though the condition of the speculation is not so bad as to call for a special local trading that practically halts in the boardroom, was a good market for a long time. It is the standard of the price of wheat that is the basis of the market, since the price of wheat is the basis of all the grain and flour produced in the country. The market for grain and flour is a special short interest that was a buyer to realize profits. Corn declined only a little in sympathy with wheat, but the weaker of the last week was highly favorable to a very large crop. The movements of both wheat and corn to market last week were large. The western receipts of wheat show a gain over the preceding week of nearly 40 per cent, and of corn of over 50 per cent. Compared with the same week of 1883 the receipts of wheat show a gain of almost 900,000 bushels, and of corn they are only 200,000 bushels smaller. The shipments eastward for the week compare favorably with preceding weeks, but they are 10 and 21 per cent respectively less of wheat and corn than for the week of 1883.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western ports of accumulation for four weeks compare as follows:

RICE.—Wheat, Corn, Oats.

Yester. To-day. Yester. To-day. Yester. To-day.

Aug. 17. 18. Aug. 17. 18. Aug. 17. 18.

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